TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1892

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$1.50 per annum in advance

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Entered at the Post-Office at Appomattox Va as second-class matter under act of Congress.

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A. H. CLEMENT, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1928

Democrats had a real love feast Friday here, lionized all the officers and endorsed their administration and unanimously approved every suggestion and resolution. Delegates elected to Democratic State Convention without instructions, and of course, will be expected to send delegates to National Convention favoring Governor Smith for President.

We are glad to see such harmony among the officers and as long as their is no protest why not harmony. It may be different at Roanoke and is certain to be otherwise at Houston.

Gov. Smith and Secretary Hoover will almost certainly be opposing candidates for President. Senator Reed's friends do not admit this. Personally we would be delighted to see Senator Reed leading the fight for the Democrats. Gov. Smith's friends claim that he will certainly be able to defeat Mr. Hoover as the farmer vote of the West has deserted the Republican camp and Mr. Coolidge's policies. There can be no doubt that the Republican party is much concerned and very uneasy about the situation and there is said to be a real landslide in store for the Democrats with Al Smith as their leader.

Byrd at Appomattox

Governor Byrd according to appointment was here Friday and addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in the school auditorium on the importance of voting for the proposed amendments to the constitution.

The Governor was introduced by Senator Ferguson, and in turn complimented the Senator on his influence in the Virginia Senate.

Loud applause greeted the governor when he reminded his hearers of his own close association with Appomattox county and when he said that he felt himself as much a son of Appomattox as a son of the valley. There was more applause when he paid brief tribute to the statesmanship and unselfish service of the late Congressman Flood.

In speaking of changes proposed as affecting the public school system of Virginia, which he said now is less responsive to the will of the people of the state than is the educational system of any other state in the union, the governor said that the only organized opposition to proposal number 1, was on the part of certain officials of the teachers' organization of the state who wished the autocratic powers of the state board of education continued. He said that what President Kelly of the teachers' league and his colleagues really want is to have school boards given power to levy taxes independently of boards of supervisors elected by the people. To give them such power, he contended, would lead to abuse of the taxing privilege and citizens would suffer.

The segregation amendment was defended as giving rather than taking power from the people since it would enable them to tax real and tangible personal property for local purposes unhampered by state interference. The short ballot was said to be necessary to a businesslike organization of the state government and it was contended that the three proposals so designated contain adequate safeguards thrown around the appointive power given to the governor and allow himonly the same privilege as to three officers he already has as to nine others.

At conclusion of the governor's speech Mr. Ferguson asked those present who were citizens of Appomattox county and who would pledge themselves not only to vote for the amendments but to work for their adoption to indicate this by rising. A large majority of the audience responded to the request.

It was a great day for the Governor and his friends were glad to have him here.

Convention Delegates

Sixty-four delegates, with a fourth of a vote each, were elected to attend the state democratic convention in Roanoke on June 21, Governor Byrd's program, including the proposed amendments to the constitution, was endorsed and achievements of Senator S. L. Ferguson and Delegate Albert Terrell in the General Assembly were commended at a mass meeting of democratic voters last Friday.

Don Moses, chairman of the county democratic committee called the meeting to order and Senator Ferguson was elected chairman of the meeting while C. W. Smith was chosen as its secretary.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Smith and unanimously adopted provided that 64 delegates with a fourth vote vote each be sent to Roanoke; that the chairman of the meeting appoint a committee of three, one from each magisterial district, to nominate these delegates: that the delegates from the county vote as a unit at the convention casting their ballots as a majority of them might determine and that those present at the convention cast the entire vote of the delegation.

Joel Flood introduced a resolution expressing appreciation of the able representation given the county in the house of delegates by Colonel Terrell and commending him particularly for his advocacy of a change in the method of gasolene tax distribution which would be more fair to the poorer counties in the state than the method now in use.

J. R. Horsley introduced a resolution in which he praised Senator Ferguson for his activities representing the county in the state senate and both of these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Senator Ferguson introduced following resolutions:

"Whereas, the voters of Appomattox county are happy to have with us to-day, Governor Byrd, who will explain to the voters of our county, the constitutional amendments, to be voted on at the special election, to be held on June 19.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved: That we commend the fair and forceful campaign our governor is making, for which too much praise and commendation cannot be given. His high character and ability has reflected itself in his splendid administration. In a word, he has proven himself to be a great Virginian, and a matchless leader.

Be it further resolved: That we are in thorough accord with the far-sighted, broad-minded progressive and economic policies which he has advocated, and which have been written into the law of our state, which now stands in the front rank of the Union."

Delegates to the Roanoke convention were chosen from the various precincts as follows and the report of the nominating committee was adopted without a dissenting vote:

Courthouse: S. L. Ferguson, R. L. Burke, H. W. McKinney J. A. Bingham, Charles F. Hancock, W. F. Woolfolk, H. L. Spencer, B. W. Babcock, L. F. Ferguson, S. L. Ferguson, Jr., C. T. Moses, N. A. Wagers, W. L. Brown, E LeRoy Smith, W. L. Ould, J. E. Sears, N. R. Featherston, Don Moses, H. G. Johnson, C. T. Evans, D. A. Connor, H. S. Coleman, W. W. Woodson, R. F. Jamerson.

Cheatwood: A. H. Howerton. Chap: C. C. Harvey, J. L. Lewis.

Pamplin: W. B. Rice, R. W. Beale. N. C. Crute, Charles O'Keefe, M. J. Baldwin, C. L. Tolley.

Walker's Church: E. P. Sears, John R. Lewis, Jr.

Rocks: J. A. Garrett, G. T. Marsh.

Clover Hill: J. W. Flood, J. H. O'Brien, James W. Childers, T. M. Ferguson, F. A. O'Brien, G. D. Gordon.

Agee: M. L. Garrett, J. W. Carter, L. C. Hatcher, C. E Lewis, W. W. O'Brien, Dr. D. A. Christian.

Oakville: W. T. Guill, W. S. Walton, B. L. Wheeler, E. H. Smith, M.H. Marks, J.C.Abbitt.

Stonewall; Col. Joseph Button, J. R. Horsley, C. J. Harding, W. T. Steele, S. E. Anderson, T. B. Carson, J. P. Alvis, G. O. Thornhill, J. H. Elder.

Governor Byrd

In defeating the $50,000,000 bond issue for roads Virginia adopted a wise course. The passage of this bond issue would have been merely an entering wedge for further bond issues in the future. Except for this wise action of the people of Virginia the State would now be burdened with a great bonded indebtedness as many other States are. Virginia will be one of the first states of the Union to build a great highway system without the issuance of bonds. Our roads are being financed largely by gasoline tax, the fairest tax ever devised.

It is now for the people of Virginia to make permanent this policy and prevent future bond issues unless approved by the people themselves by popular vote.

Under the present Constitution the State can still issue bonds in unlimited amounts for roads without submitting the question to popular vote. The Members of General Assembly due to the courtesy existing with respect to the passage of local bills, can bond counties or districts in unlimited amounts without the approval of either the board of supervisors or of the people themselves.

The new Constitution provides that no bonds, either State, district or county, can be issued unless the people affected vote in favor thereof at a popular election.

If you believe in the fundamental principle that no bonds shall be placed upon your property without your consent, I urge you to go to the polls on Tuesday, June 19, and vote for proposal No. 1, which not only prohibits the issuance of bonds unless approved by you, but abolishes useless offices, reorganizes the State school system, and includes other meritorious amendments necessary to the efficiency of the governmentmand the progress of the State.

S. W. Drinkard

Samuel W. Drinkard, aged 74 years died in Lynchburg Sunday. Deceased was reared in Campbell county and had lived in Lynchburg most of his life. He is survived by a number of children and the following brothers and sister: E. C. Drinkard, of Rustburg; E. M. Drinkard, of Appomattox; J. M. and L. W. Drinkard, of Concord; J. W. Drinkard, of Campbell county; A. W. Drinkard, of Blacksburg and R. D. Thompson, of Campbell county.

From the Latin

The word "specie" is derived from the ablative case of the Latin word "species." meaning sort or kind. It is the name given to metallic coins issued by the government as current money.

Stop At

"In the Heart Everything"

School Leaders Demand Power Of Taxation And Political Control

Mr. C. J. Heatwole, secretary of the Virginia Education Association, with headquarters at Richmond, has just mailed a circular letter to each of the 16,000 school teachers in Virginia urging, on behalf of the executive committee of the Virginia Education Association, that all the pending amendments to the Constitution be defeated.

The issue is therefore clearly before the people. Shall Superintendent of Schools Kelly, of Wise county, and Superintendent of Schools Saunders, at Newport News, be permitted to defeat, by a political organization of the school teachers, reform measures necessary to increase the efficiency of the public school system and bring the school system closer to the people?

The pending amendments provide that the autocratic powers of the State Board of Education shall be taken away. No longer will the State Board of Education be able to legislate as it now the case. If the pending amendments are adopted, the State board will no longer have the power to change school books as often as they desire. The pending amendments permit the appointment of business men and women on the State Board of Education, while now, with the exception of the Governor, only educators and one lawyer can be elected to this body.

Superintendent Kelly advocated at Newport News that the school teachers of Virginia organize so as to name the next Governor and the members of the General Assembly to control all State affairs. Superintendent Saunders, of Newport News, advocated before the Commission to Suggest Amendments to the Constitution that the school authorities be given the power of taxation, and be made fiscally independent, and beyond the control of any governing body. If this is done the taxes upon the people will be raised beyond the limits of tolerance, and efficiency in the school system indefinitely delayed.

Hon. Robert M. Hughes, a leading Republican of the City of Norfolk, and a member of the State Commission to Suggest Amendments to the Constitution, has the following to say with respect to the activities of the school leaders. Mr. Hughes, in a public statement:

Attack of Teachers

"The most serious attack upon the general amendment is that of the school teachers' meetings. I will not say the individual teachers. They have been urged to organize and fight the entire amendment because they do not like some of the recommendations. How many of them have studied the other recommendations does not appear. Thus the place of resistance in the attitude of denying to the Commonwealth the economy and simplification that will result from the uncontested proposal in a fit of spite at having failed to get just what they want.

"Nor is their cause benefited by defeating the general amendment. This would not put their propositions in force. It would merely leave them where they are now.

"In deciding what they really wish, the best evidence is their formal resolutions:

"In one of the public hearings of our commission, held in Richmond, Mr. Frederick M. Alexander, of Newport News, appeared before the said:

"'Mr. Chairman, I want to present Mr. Saunders, superintendent of schools of Newport News, who is chairman of the legislative committee of the Virginia Education Association. We have just had an annual conference at Thanksgiving time, and want to present to you some of the things we have considered.'

Saunders' Statement

Mr. Saunders then arose, and said:

"'We represent the Virginia Education Association, which is composed of 12,000 of the 13,000 white teachers of Virginia, and all of the division superintendents of schools.'

"In his discusion he said:

"'Here comes the vital point in the whole matter of local school boards. In that connection I wish to call your attention to a resolution which we passed at the last meeting of our State association just adjourned at Roanoke. The resolution reads: 'That we recommend that school boards be independent of any governing body, and that they be made fiscally independent and that such constitutional changes to be made and statutes be enacted as are necessary to place the control of the school affairs in the school boards.' The school board should be made independent of school officials, and should have power to determine within statutory limits, the amount to be spent on schools.

"To come back to the matter of control. Where the boards are fiscally independent, this is the method of procedure; the board estimates the maximum levy that the board can make, with this proviso, that should it be necessary to get a larger amount than the maximum levy provides, then by vote of the people (bringing it back to the control of the people) they can exceed the maximum levy made by law, so that you would not have your school system hampered if you wanted to develop whatever system seemed to be necessary in your community.

Query to Saunders

"To be sure that I understood him, I asked him the following question:

"Mr. Hughes: Where the school board is allowed to make its own levy and spend its own money, can it make a levy without the consent of the council to erect a high school building?

"Mr. Saunders: Yes, sir, within certain limits. Your present statute in Virginia provides that the school board may levy a tax or the council may levy a tax, not exceeding $1 for maintenance and operation and 25 cents additional for interest and redemption of bonds. . . . You could not exceed any of these statutory provisions or limitations without a vote of the people.

"Mr. Hughes: The statutory limitation is a matter for the General Assembly. They might make it large or small?

"Mr. Saunders: Yes, sir.

"Thus the Virginia Education Association, through its resolution and spokesman, actually asked for the highest attempt to get absolute control of the power of taxation, the highest attribute of sovereignty! The only check is the power of the General Assembly to tax a limit—an assembly which their president proposes to control if he can make his organization function! A powerful lobby is to camp on the General Assembly and get a high limit fixed, and the people are kindly allowed to raise the limit, but not to lower it. They may raise the ante, but they cannot drop out.

Three Taxing Agencies

"And, because our commission would not recommend giving these three taxing agencies now, the Federal, the State and the local. Is it conceivable that the people would ever consent to unchain another?

"In a communication published in the Ledger-Dispatch of May 11, Mr. Saunders, with a modesty unequaled since Cæsar put away the crown at the Lupercal, disclaims any attempt at leadership and holds himself put as 'a mere humble servant in the ranks of those who are striving to serve the Commonwealth.'

"He may be a private in the rear ranks now, but he was not when he appeared before our commission.

"Mr. Saunders, in his Newport News speech, gave as a reason for opposing the segregation proposal, that, if a financial reverse were suffered, land could not be assessed for school purposes. In view of the ambitions of his association, his opposition is easy to understand."

Saving Disposition

The nobles for thrifty Scots was found in Glasgow, Scotland, in the person of a beggar who was wearing five overcoats and three pairs of trousers, in the pockets of which were hundreds of half-smoked cigarettes, many used and useful matches, keys, purses, knives, pipes and rings, three hard breakfast rolls and copper coins weighing 13½ pounds.

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Appomattox, Virginia.

SUPERWHEAT GROWN NOW WITHOUT SOIL

Produced in Water by Means of Artificial Light.

San Francisco.—Growth of a superwheat that reached maturity in 18 weeks with neither soil nor sunlight was announced here by the University of California. Wheat, under field conditions, often requires five months to mature.

The announcement follows completion of lengthy research in a laboratory on the university campus by Prof. A. R. Davis of the division of agriculture chemistry and Prof. D. R. Hoagland of the division of plant nutrition.

The experiment is recounted by these scientists as of the widest possible import.

The wheat was grown, it was revealed, in a greenhouse laboratory, where artificial light was furnished by means of 12 argon-filled lamps of 300 candlepower each and where jars of water containing the chemical elements necessary for plant growth replaced the soil which ordinarily contains them.

The quality of the wheat at maturity, the professors declare, was much higher than that raised under field conditions and could be classified as being of a "superature."

The fact that the wheat was grown to maturity in 18 weeks, a previously unheard-of achievement, demonstrates, according to the investigators, that the length of the light period is important to growing plants.

The lights applied to the wheat plants were turned on for 16 hours a day, and this kept them growing rapidly. With the doubling of the light exposure the plant development was multiplied by four, the professors revealed, and when the light was applied for a full 24-hour day the growth was "astonishing."

Previous experimenters in these pioneer fields were troubled by the infrared, or heat, rays from the lamps and used a water screen to solve the problem. But this was an unsuccessful solution, and Professor Davis found the correct one. He eliminated air through the glass chamber by means of an electric fan.

It was established that the sun rays which contribute to plant growth were present in the electric light rays, even to the longer ultra-violet rays.

Lightning Rods Aid in Protecting Neighbors

Pittsfield, Mass.—Tall buildings and lightning rods mounted on high towers protect neighboring structures from lightning, provided they are not so high as to extend out of the cone of protection. This protected area extends around the base of the high building for a distance of between two and four times its height. Imaginary lines drawn from the top of the building to the edge of the protected area define the protected cone, says Miss Grace Frysinger, head of the General Electric company's high voltage investigations at its laboratory here.

Mr. Peek's investigations have been made with artificial lightning at pressures of as high as 2,000,000 volts. These man-made flashes have been used on small models of buildings. However, confirmation of his discoveries was obtained by studying a natural electrical storm that occurred in New York last summer, and during which the New York World building was struck. Though this building is close to the Woolworth tower, and is in the 1,000-foot-diameter protected base of the protected, the dome of the World building extends for about 100 feet outside the cone, and that is the reason that it was struck, explains Mr. Peek. If it had been 200 feet closer to the Woolworth building, it would have been protected.

Practical application of these experiments, says Mr. Peak, has already been made in California, in safeguarding oil storage tanks from lightning. Several tall rods, place outside the big reservoirs, provide elaplaning cones of protection and reduce the danger to a minimum.

Some Vision

Philadelphia, Pa.—Eddie Rickenbacker foresees three-day trips to Europe within three years, six superhighways 400 feet wide from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and airplane fields on decks above railway yards.

U. S. CLEANS UP FARMERS' HOMES

Fight Red Paint as Blot on Landscape.

Washington.—Through the ministrations of the home demonstration agents of the Department of Agriculture, farm women have put the ban on unsightly homes.

The lavish use of red paint, associated in the past with farms, is frowned upon by her field agents, says Miss Grace Frysinger, head of the home demonstration work in the Central states.

Federal employees are trying to point out to the farmers' wives that even the slightly lower price of red paint cannot make up for the landscape-blotting qualities it has when daubed informally upon all buildings on the property.

Classes are being conducted in all the states, with the co-operation of county agents, state universities, and their department of agriculture, in methods of beautifying the farm home, both internally and externally.

"In the present campaign, we hope," Miss Frysinger says, "will result in a unity of color in the buildings, and also the clearing up of the front yards.

"Women are being shown demonstration homes, where the yard is free from the plowshare; the clothesline and the garbage pail. The model homes have neat, clean front yards, shrubbery covering unsightly outbuildings, and plenty of trees for shade. The buildings are all painted one color or at least in colors that have some relation to one another. The fences are mended and upstanding, and chickens and live stock are kept behind pens or wire fences, and are not allowed to roam generally through all parts of the yard and house."

Crippled Boy Gains Eagle Scout Honors

Los Angeles, Calif.—Despite the fact that he has one artificial leg and walks with a crutch and that both his hands are crippled, with middle finger missing, Lester Plunkett of Los Angeles has won the Eagle badge of the Boy Scouts of America. The record of his accomplishments is one of the most unusual and heroic in the history of the boy scout movement.

The scouts have provided achievement badges for handicapped boys who cannot meet the exacting requirements of the first-class scout. Young Plunkett, however, undertook to pass the tests set for robust boys. A first-class scout must earn 21 merit badges to become an Eagle scout, which means he must also have a working knowledge of 21 different vocational or scientific subjects. Eleven of the merit badges which he earns are required, while the other ten may be chosen from a list of 88 subjects for which standards have been prepared by experts.

Several of the requirements seemed impossible for him to meet, but he took them over and over again until he passed with a perfect score.

Lester hiked 21 miles at a stretch, although his test required but 14. He tried and failed 20 times to wmat is known as the scout's pace test, but he won on the thirtieth attempt. He has taken honors as a life saver and swimmer, although he can use but one hand in such an endeavor.

Lost Dog Comes Home After 500 Mile Trip

Minden, Neb.—Last summer Tony, Airdale dog belonging to Dixie Virginia Samples, eight, and Marjorie Ann Samples, four, of Minden, strayed from the family car while they were vacationing at Brielyn, Minn., 500 miles from home.

The girls and their parents mourned the dog as dead or hopelessly lost until recently he trotted up to the door whining and barking joyously. It had taken the dog nine months, and and it was estimated he must have traveled thousands of miles getting home.

Tony's feet were sore and his claws worn off. He was gaunt and hungry.

Tony has been in the Samples family since he was six weeks old. Now he is six years old, and will remain in the family until he dies a natural death, all members agree.

Those Famous Violins

The famous Stradivarius made about 1,000 violins, half of which were lost or destroyed. Of the 500 still in existence about one-third are in the United States, the others being scattered over the rest of the world.

"Why Should I Buy a Goodyear Tire?"

Come into our store, and ask this question, man to man: "Why should I buy your tire?" You won't need to ask another.

All we want, whether you buy or not, is an opportunity to explain why the Goodyear is called The World's Greatest Tire.

Here's why:

1 Its sturdy carcass is made of Supertwist, which means fewer fabric failures and less tire chances on the road.

2 Its new design of tread gives the best traction and car control ever afforded by an automobile tire.

3 Its tenacious ability to grip the road gives the greatest possible degree of safety.

4 Increased area of road contact and added All-Weather blocks insure slow, even tread wear and greater satisfaction to the user.

5 Quietness and smooth running are also made certain by the new design of tread.

6 This new Goodyear is admittedly the WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL TIRE.

The best proof of all this is the tire itself. Come in today and see this masterpiece, the Goodyear All-Weather Balloon

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Appomattox, Virginia

Food for Birds Kept in Natural Storage

An English ornithologist found his way into the heart of the Ural mountains in the valley of the Petchora river, a writer in the Chicago Journal relates. Along the lower part of the river stretched the timber, a dreary, uninhabited treeless swamp, covered with ice and snow. Nevertheless, he found that this unattractive area was the summer home of almost half the bird population of the Old world.

The traveler reached the region in early April. Forests and tundra were as devoid of life as the desert of Sahara; but a change was near. Suddenly summer broke over the scene. Innumerable birds of all sizes and colors appeared within 48 hours.

The birds would starve if it were not for one thing. The perpetual sun of the Arctic summers causes plants to bear in wonderful profusion. Each year, when the berries are ripe and before the birds can gather many of them, the snow descends upon the tundra; it covers the crop and preserves it in perfect condition. When comes the spring sun to melt the snow and uncover the bushes, loaded with ripened fruit, and the ground beneath covered with the fallen provender. The berries never decay beneath the snow.

THE FARMER'S NEEDS

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Moses Motor Co.,

Appomattox, Virginia

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STANDARD SIX

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